

The Times-DiPATCH

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Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1911.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

Much satisfaction will be felt in this city over the statement made by the City Council Committee on Finance through Chairman H. R. Pollard, Jr., that the present financial condition of Richmond is the best in its history. The figures given out convincingly establish the commanding position which this city holds both in Virginia and the South.

With the assets of the city showing an excess of \$5,569,988 over all liabilities, with an estimated income for 1911 of \$2,969,250, Richmond is shown to be in a most satisfactory financial condition. Moreover, the fact that it has one of the lowest tax rates among cities of its size and condition furnishes striking evidence of the superior standing of Richmond.

Atlanta suffers severely when compared with Richmond in the matter of city tax rate, as well as in other things. For 1909 there was a total tax rate of \$2.35 in Atlanta, while the total tax rate for Richmond was but \$1.75. The total tax here, therefore, amounts to 60 cents on the \$100 of value less than the total rate in the Georgia city. Worcester, Massachusetts, is the only city in Richmond's class heard from which has a lower rate than this city, the tax rate there being \$1.64, 11 cents less. The rate in Grand Rapids is \$1.93; in Louisville, \$2.66; in Buffalo, \$2.19; in Denver, \$3.00; in San Francisco, \$2.1; in Birmingham, \$2.30.

The total property values in Richmond are: Real estate, \$107,787,432; including all real estate exempt from taxation; personal property, \$55,520,565; grand total, \$163,307,997.

The detailed statement made by the City Council Committee on Finance is the best advertisement which Richmond can advance. It will serve as an unanswerable argument in favor of the assertion that, by sane and conservative methods, Richmond has entrenched itself in a leading position in the commercial and financial world in such a way as to assure it of a still fairer future.

THE BATTLE OF THREE WORDS.

Of more vital bearing upon the future of the American people than any single happening of the last quarter of a century is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous trust cases which are now upon its docket, and one of which is now being argued. The economic issues involved reach down to the very roots of public policy and are of as much concern to the average man as they are to the men who think in millions. The adjudication of these cases will solve the great question before the people to-day: "What is the economic mind of the Supreme Tribunal?"

President Turner, of the American Historical Association, without qualification, has said recently that the era which is just beginning in this nation is to bring about changes so revolutionary in their results as to make the period as important as that in which the Declaration of Independence was written and upheld by the verdict of war. The decisions of the Supreme Court will largely determine and shape the character of this change in conditions and national consciousness. Attorney-General Wickersham declares that the Standard Oil case will be the most important ever considered by the Supreme Court, and in his belief he is backed up by a powerful majority of political economists and historians.

The contention of the Government is so plain that he who runs may read. The issue is simply that the Sherman anti-trust law is constitutional; therefore, if the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company are combinations in restraint of trade, and if their purpose be to "monopolize," the Court must, upon sufficient evidence, dissolve the corporate existence of these tremendous organizations.

From the position taken by the defense, it is clear that the fight will be from the foundations all the way through the complex structure which these combinations have erected. At the outset, there will be legal hair-splitting, argument over phrases, mortal issues over words. The defense will dispute the plain meaning of the words "trade," "restraint" and "monopolize." The defense will contend with all its might—and it is a splendid array of talent that fights for the trusts—that these great enterprises are manufacturers and refiners, and as such, therefore, not engaged in "trade." They assert that they do not "restrain" nor "monopolize" because the fact that they control the market. They will assert that time-worn plea of corporations—that they are doing a beneficial work; that the goods they do is unmixable with evil; that they help the people, rather than hurt them.

In enacting the Sherman anti-trust law, the Congress used the words in their accepted sense. The legislative

intent is clear, the issue is clear; but the defense will seek to influence the judicial mind. Every technicality that may be extricated from the endless jungle of decisions from the earliest time to the present will be brought into play. No one can predict what the decision of the Court will be, but it will not be strange if upon the definition of the three words, "trade," "restraint" and "monopolize," shall hang the verdict in an epoch-making case.

SUMNER AND LODGE.

The Yankees up in Boston are celebrating the centenary of Charles Sumner. There was a great gathering at Faneuil Hall last Thursday evening, and the local newspapers have been filled with what the speakers said about the old man, one of the principal events of whose life was that he was killed by Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, for his studied insult to Senator Butler, who could not defend himself. Mr. Sumner was a very active worker in the cause of Reconstruction and was in large degree responsible for the methods adopted by the Government for the suppression of the South. He believed that the Southern States committed suicide when they withdrew from the Union, and, therefore, he wished to punish them by making their white people subservient to the negro, and wore his life out in trying to accomplish his purposes of revenge. But this is another story.

What we are interested in now, particularly, is the contrast which the speakers at the Faneuil Hall meeting drew between Cabot Lodge and Mr. Sumner. One of the speakers was a preacher, another was a "professor," and the third was Albert Enoch Pillsbury, a former attorney-general of Massachusetts, who was very savage against Mr. Lodge. He asked all sorts of questions, of which this is a sample: "Can you conceive of Sumner engaging his countrymen to a policy of military conquest and foreign dominion?"

If Lodge were not tarred with the same stick, if he had not insisted upon carrying out the Sumner policy towards the South by urging the passage of a Force Bill, he could answer: Yes, and worse. Sumner, and he said to his everlasting dishonor, exhausted all his power and authority in egging on his countrymen not only to the military conquest of the South, but to the utter and absolute ruin of the States which had sought separation from the Union, and did his worst to place the white people of these States under the domination of the negro. In his way, and long after Sumner, Lodge tried to do the same thing. They are of a feather, so far as this particular thing is concerned, but, measured by Sumner, we should say that Lodge is 100 better and higher man, though a man it would be a misfortune for Massachusetts to continue in the United States Senate. Hereafter, in seeking contrast for Lodge, it is hoped that the Yankees will pass by Sumner. Why not take Senator Lusk? He lived long enough to realize that the Reconstruction policy adopted through the efforts of Sumner was a great mistake for both races in the South and for all parts of the country. There are times when some of the dead should not be disturbed. Besides, it is bad form to turn a wake into a political meeting.

A BLACK EYE FOR PEONAGE.

The New York Tribune is entirely right in condemning the so-called system of peonage by which the contractors in Alabama have sought to hold men in slavery, and we invariably rejoice when the Courts come to the relief of those who are not able for any reason to take care of themselves. We should favor heartily the repeal of all labor contract laws; but we are inclined to the opinion that this would not be to the advantage of a very large number of the colored farm laborers in the South. There have been, unquestionably, many abuses under the contract system, but it has not worked to the disadvantage of the negro workers on the plantations, speaking generally; indeed, it has afforded them protection from absolute suffering for the bare necessities of life in many cases. But, just the same, the system should go and will go.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court last week in the Alabama case has fixed the unconstitutionality of such laws and it is assumed that the several States which have passed laws on the subject will repeal them, in which event the negro farm laborer will be compelled to take his chances with the rest. We are willing, but there is one point we should like to emphasize for the information of the Tribune. The first prosecution for peonage was brought in the Circuit Court of South Carolina, in Anderson County, about ten years ago under the instructions of the presiding judge. Certain negroes laboring under contracts had been cruelly treated, and the information of their unhappy estate having been brought to the attention of the judge, he directed the grand jury to make a thorough investigation of the matter. This was done, the contractors were indicted, tried and punished. That was long before recourse was had to any of the Federal Courts, which proved, as we have always held, that the States should be strong enough and just enough to protect the interests of all their own people without invoking Federal aid.

MAKING SHORT MEN TALL.

Little men will find much pleasant food for thought in the news from Chicago that a short man can be made tall, to order. A Chicago scientist says that there is a "ray" drifting around somewhere in the universe which, if found and utilized, will make short men long. The ray is something like the ultra X-ray, which latter contains a force that has a distinct effect on the growth of nerve

tissue. The X-ray is said to have the power of causing nerve ends which have become useless to resume their proper functions. By blending with this ray growths which seem to have ceased may be made to begin all over again.

It is asserted by this Chicago patron saint of short men that "what may be done for the growth of a nerve, may be done for the growth of an organism." If this ray can only be isolated and detached from "the tangible universe of forces," the short man will shoot upward into a height commensurate with his heart's desire. No longer will he have to diet on indigestible and ill-tasting bone-forming foods. His limbs will not have to be stretched, his tender cartilages will not have to be strained. He will not have to shuffle around in specially made shoes, navigating somewhat after the fashion of a female encased in a noble skirt. All he will have to do will be to back in the ray a few times and then he will be able to drink a cocktail off the head of any man he desires to tower above.

But what of the tall man? He will become taller. Shall we have a skyscraper race? The habitations of men will have to be razed and remodeled nearer the tall man's desire. This, however, is a wandering over into the realm of pragmatism. When the ray is found, we shall discuss the matter at length.

THE RACES IN THE DISTRICT.

Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, has introduced a bill in the House at Washington providing for the separation of the races in public conveyances in the District of Columbia. It is provided in the bill that within four months after its passage all companies operating cars, vessels or other vehicles in the District shall provide separate and distinct accommodations for the conveyance of white and negro passengers. It provides, further, that all street cars and other public conveyances must have separate compartments for whites and blacks, the accommodations for negroes to be as good as those for the white people.

Mr. Clark claims that he has introduced his bill "in justice to both the whites and the negroes." He believes that his passage would remove friction between the whites and blacks. The bill appears to have been drawn with due regard to the legal rights of the negro, and we do not see how it can be attacked under any of the Constitutional Amendments. In our opinion, however, it would place a very considerable burden on the transportation companies, requiring them practically to double their equipment for the performance of the same service. In Richmond and in other towns of the country the plan has been adopted, and has worked without friction, of dividing the cars between the races, reserving so many seats at the forward end for the whites and so many seats at the rear end of the cars for the blacks. By this rule the passengers are afforded exactly the same accommodations without imposing upon the railroad companies the burden of giving twice the service required for the traffic to be handled.

We are not surprised that some plan is contemplated of dividing the races in Washington. Their relations at the Capital are not nearly so agreeable as they should be, and because of the disposition which we have seen frequently manifested by the negroes of making themselves offensively conspicuous on the street cars. There will be vigorous protests doubtless against the measure proposed by the gentleman from Florida, but he appears to have provided against all constitutional objections, and for the sake of the blacks as well as of the whites it is to be hoped that some such regulation as that proposed will be provided.

AND NOT A WORD FROM PINCHOT.

Where are Gifford and Ames? What are they doing? How does it happen that they have allowed John Hays Hammond to organize a \$10,000,000 company to control the electric power of the Yosemite? Not only has he done this, but, according to the Christian Science Monitor, he intends to absorb two other power companies, one of which already belongs to him and the other is controlled by a rich lumberman of Maine. And here we sit in the State East allowing such things to take place without so much as a protest from the Pinchots. It is terrible. With the aid of Governor Johnson, the Pinchot brothers might be able to have a law passed making it a misdemeanor for anybody in California to take their power and rights from this grasping concern.

WHAT THE FARMERS WASTE.

What do the farmers lose by not raising at home what they send outside of the State to get? That is a very important question, especially at this time, and, while facts on this matter are hard to secure, the experience of South Carolina is available in a statement lately issued by E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Immigration and Commerce, of that State. According to his estimate, the South Carolina farmers waste \$65,000,000 the year in not raising at home what they could easily raise there. He says:

"Last year—that is, the season of 1909-10—the farmers of South Carolina sent outside of the State for products that can be raised at home nearly twenty million dollars."

Here is the detailed statement of this waste:

For horses and mules.....	\$11,350,000
For bacon, etc.....	15,000,000
For dairy products.....	12,000,000
For flour.....	20,000,000
For corn.....	6,000,000
For other commercial food.....	2,000,000
For hay.....	2,000,000
For oats.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$65,000,000

If the actual expense of commercial fertilizers for 1909, amounting to \$17,

\$29,000, is tacked on to this expenditure, it makes a total of \$94,000,000—enough to buy a million acres of the best farm land in South Carolina.

These figures show that the value of raising such products at home cannot be overestimated. Why send out of the State what ought to be kept in it? Why waste, when there is no need to waste?

GOT JAMES SMITH, JR., GOING.

When Dr. Woodrow Wilson reached Jersey City last Wednesday night to film the feathers of James Smith he was met at the railroad station by Joseph P. Tumulty; yet some persons do not believe that there is anything in a name. The patronymic of the chairman of the committee in this case indicated, in a sense, the character of the meeting. The hall was packed, "every foot of available space" being occupied, and when the school teacher—this academic strapping who beat the enemy to a frazzle and led the Democratic party to victory—entered the hall, the crowd rose up and cheered "our next President" for several minutes and until they could cheer no more, and when the dominie turned to Martine and exclaimed, "I appeal to you, Mr. Martine, under no circumstances withdraw," there was another tumultuous demonstration.

Dr. Wilson was at his best; he is always at his best. He did not say anything against Mr. Smith, personally—he had said that before, when he showed that Mr. Smith had not kept faith with himself, but he hammered Mr. Smith over the ropes when he declared that the people of New Jersey want a representative in the United States Senate who will represent them and not the corporations and interests with which he is associated and of which he would be the instrument. He spoke of the rush of "the interests" to the Democratic camp. He could see them standing with their baggage all packed and ready to move over among the people, not for the benefit of the people, but for their own purposes, and he warned his audience against the stampede; not, as we understand, that he would deny political salvation to any of the erring, but that he would keep them under the careful inspection of the elders until they have shown fruits meet for repentance.

We should like to have them all over on our side, really, not in control of the activities of the party, but as sincere workers in the Democratic vineyard. They know all the ways of the common enemy, and there is no hostility to any honest men or any class of honest men in the Democratic party. If "the interests" will obey the law, keep out of office, decline to put up any candidates, and "take pot luck" with the Party of the People they should have and would have a square deal. There is James Smith, Jr., for example; he has no business running for any office, and particularly should he refrain from running for United States Senator in view of his utter failure to fill that place when he had it. If "the interests" which he represents had the least bit of political sense he would never have offered himself for his present sacrifice. In the first place, he is not fit for Senator; he has proved it. In the second place, the Democratic voters of his State have said that they want Martine. They might have done better than Martine, possibly; but for Smith to insist upon his own candidacy now is not only to make the opposition to the interests he represents dangerous, but it also shows on his part bad faith to the party.

It looks as if Dr. Wilson has Mr. James Smith, Jr., beaten; at any rate he is making a fight against him and what Smith represents that makes it very clear that Wilson is just about the right size for President of the United States.

A PUGNACIOUS PROSECUTOR.

Attorney-General J. P. Lightfoot, of Texas, is a true Texan and a man. The average attorney-general is a man from whom little is heard, but not so in the case of Lightfoot, who has just written a stinging letter to Governor-Elect Colquhoun, in which he says:

"I desire to say, respectfully but firmly, that no policy of yours which runs counter to my duty as an officer, or which violates the mandates of the law, or the effect of which is to cripple the usefulness of this department in the enforcement of the law, go as to permit special interests to plunder the people, land-grabbers rob the school children, or liquor dives and gambling dens to destroy homes, shall be inflicted upon me, either before or after your induction to the office of Governor."

Lightfoot evidently has the right conception of his office, fully aware of his duty to the people, unwilling to act the servile part which is played by so many who fill the office of the State's chief counsel. Too often the attorney-general is the Governor's legal man Friday.

If there had been such a man as this in the same office in New York when Theodore Roosevelt was Governor of New York, that well-known politician would not have held office long. It is a story which has much behind it to verify it that when Roosevelt was approached as to his candidacy for the governorship, he asserted that he could not run, because he was a resident of Washington, and not of the State of New York. This was proved by the books. The Republican political leaders knew it, and they did not know what to do, until some one suggested that the only man who could bring action against the Governor to remove him from office would be the attorney-general. Consequently, the Republican nominee for the attorney-generalship was carefully selected, and when he went into office the potential case of the State of New York vs. Roose-

velt was never docketed. More Lightfoots are needed in the United States.

A DRY TOWN'S DEFICIT.

The Halifax Gazette points out that since South Boston will have to do without its dispensary revenue, there will have to be general retrenchment in the finances of that town. At a recent meeting of the town council it was decided that a policy of economy will have to be the course pursued by the city. It was found that the present rate of expenditures exceeded the amount annually paid into the town treasury.

Therefore, "the heads of some officials were chopped off and the salaries of others scaled." Street and sidewalk extension and improvements will be halted for the present.

On this situation the Gazette points out:

Now, Mr. Good Citizen,
You who voted "dry,"
We look to you for guidance.
Shall we swim or die?

Of course we cannot "swim."
How can we when so "dry?"
So pray the Lord to help us
And give us wings to fly.

If there were any let-up in liquor consumption, the reduction in finances would be all right; but what is South Boston's loss is the gain of wet cities whence the South Bostonians who like their toddy order ingredients.

Says the Orange Observer:

"The automobile output for the past year was enormous, but no one can tell what the consequent graveyard input has been."

There's more truth than humor in that.

According to the Grayson Gazette, Judge E. W. Saunders received this letter in the last congressional campaign:

For your own good we advise you to withdraw from the race. We know the sentiments of the people. Banknotes are no good excursions no good we want a man for our next congressman and mean to have him.

Yours very Truly
One who knows.

Well, he got the man, all right.

Denver's Real Estate Exchange has adopted a motto for Colorado that is very well put—"The greatest business asset of a great Commonwealth is just government; special privileges to none, equal opportunities to all." And this was the sentiment the members of the same organization drank, standing, on New Year's Eve: "Colorado shall be the ideal Commonwealth in government, as it is in climate and resources." That is a fine sentiment and one which might be adopted appropriately in other States—in Virginia, for instance.

During the first American occupation of Cuba John R. Kinsinger, a volunteer soldier from Indiana, allowed himself to be bitten by yellow fever mosquitoes in order to demonstrate the correctness of the theory that this fever is communicated by the mosquito. We do not know exactly what has happened to Private Kinsinger since that time, but it is evident that the theory must have been demonstrated through him, as the House of Representatives at Washington on Friday granted him a pension of \$72 the month. The Senate had placed his pension at \$125 the month, but the House cut down this amount to \$72. We are very glad, in the circumstances, that all the American soldiers in Cuba were not selected to prove the mosquito theory.

The word now comes that Congressman Jones will soon declare himself as a candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to Senator Martine. But how come? We thought he had already declared himself as a candidate, and that we were "lingering superfluous" so to say, because we were not breaking our necks in not saying whether we were for him or against him. As we understand, Mr. Jones is of use and full grown, and there is no reason why he should not run for Senator or for anything else he wants, as the spirit may move him; but Mr. Jones must speak for himself, and not through others, who apparently have no authority to speak for him.

Sister Robinson, of the valued Orange Observer, observes:

"That queen among Southern journalists, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, seems to be inclined to give women their rights, oh, brother."

Of course, and when our royal person ascends the throne, you shall be our prime ministeress.

Listen to the nootnayer in South Richmond, the Manchester Bee, foretelling the doom of Democracy and the rise of Catus Baconum Slomp:

"We are fully satisfied that the next Governor of Virginia will be a Republican—probably Bascom Slomp, and when Governor Mann's term expires he will be known in history as the last of the Democrats. The last of the oppressors, at whose retirement there will be no grand acclaim!"

This looks like a gentle hint that in the midst of life, the Democrats are in death.

While the esteemed New York Tribune is stirred up on the subject of peonage in Alabama, we hope it will take a turn at the peonage in the sweatshops of its own bailiwick. That would be doing something to the point.

MARRIED WOMEN

is the expectant mother's greatest help. It is a remedy which prepares the muscles and tendons for the unusual strain, renders the ligaments supple and elastic, aids in expanding the skin and flesh fibers, and strengthens all the membranes and tissues. It is especially valuable where the breasts are troublesome from swelling and congestion, and its regular use will lessen the pain and danger when the little one comes. Women who use Mother's Friend are assured of passing the crisis with safety. It is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

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Atlanta, Ga.

Daily Queries and Answers

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Prisoner.

What time is taken of a prisoner's term in the penitentiaries of California for good behavior?

A. B. The mode of reckoning credit is as follows: First year, two months; second year, two months; third year, four months; fourth year, four months; fifth year, five months, and five months for every year following. The prisoner who has served a term of less than three years and six months and good time consequently he will have to serve but six years and six months.

Bets.

A bet B that he has not \$5. B, who has just that amount, puts it up. A contends that he will, because after B had put up all the money he had, he did not have \$5. Is A right in his bet?

R. S. That is in the nature of a "sure thing," has no standing.

Brassard.

What is the origin of the brassard or band of mourning worn on the left sleeve?

H. J. M. It comes from a custom in France a long time ago, of permitting those mourning, which in France was a long time ago, to display a sign of their grief by wearing a band of black cloth on the left sleeve.

Music Teacher.

A woman who is a music teacher and has no other means of support loses her mother by death. Would she be allowed to practice at the piano or give lessons to her pupils with lack of proper feeling for her deceased parent?

M. T. No.

Two Rivers.

What is the length of the Mississippi River in its course to the Gulf of Mexico?

O. R. From a bog in Minnesota in which the Mississippi has its rise to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico the length is 2,115 miles, and the Missouri from headquarters at Jefferson in the Rocky Mountains to its confluence with the Mississippi is 2,968 miles.

West Point.

In order to get an appointment to West Point Academy must the boy have a "pull," as it is called?

J. B. A boy must make application and then undergo a competitive examination. Under these conditions "a pull" would hardly avail.

Doors Shut in Face of Princess Louise

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

PRINCESS LOUISE, the daughter of the King of Belgium, who was born on the 12th of March, 1890, at Brussels, is a young woman of exceptional beauty and intelligence. She is the only daughter of the King and Queen of Belgium, and is the only representative of the royal family of Belgium who is still living. She is the only daughter of the King and Queen of Belgium, and is the only representative of the royal family of Belgium who is still living.

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No married woman's happiness is complete without children; she yearns with the deeper longings of her nature for the joys of motherhood. But women who bear children should prepare for the coming of baby by properly caring for their physical systems. Mother's Friend

MOTHER'S FRIEND

is the expectant mother's greatest help. It is a remedy which prepares the muscles and tendons for the unusual strain, renders the ligaments supple and elastic, aids in expanding the skin and flesh fibers, and strengthens all the membranes and tissues. It is especially valuable where the breasts are troublesome from swelling and congestion, and its regular use will lessen the pain and danger when the little one comes. Women who use Mother's Friend are assured of passing the crisis with safety. It is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

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